## CAPITAL TOPICS.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL

ENTHUSIASTIC JOY EVERYWHERE PRESIDENT OVERWHELMED ITH CALLERS

DAEBOORE MILH EXQLEMEN

Congratulations by Everybody Everywhere A NEW TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY

SECRET CONGRESS OF FINANCE

ILLUMINATING-DIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES

The Acquittal of General Baboock-There is a sort of magnetism about General Babeock that makes him friends, and with which his position or the people about him have nothing to on. It is the inherent unselfishness of his character, and nothing else. Nothing aind would phrase the feeling in this city last night that fol-lewed his acquittal. There was the gladtess that suggested festivity, and party lines were oblit-erated by the overstepping in general joy. It

was like an election night when everybody wonwhen politicians were all satisfied. The news from St. Louis was received at the Executive Mansion at 3:00. The first dispatch was from Mr. Storrs, to the effect that the jury was fairly clarged and out for deliberation. The next was, "Babcock acquitted." These were sent a Mrs. Babcock, and upon receipt of the latter the developed the intensity of the strain upon her nervous system by a fainting spell that seemed to oreshadow serious results. She knew what the caused fear. She only hoped for justice,

She is a secrible woman with a family, and her eares have recently been aggravated by a thousind new ones. It she has read the "independ newspapers of late, the wonder is that she eas escaped Dr. Nichols' treatment. She was better last night. Nature gave way temporarily. and a week's recuperation to the strongest of her ex could hardly overcome it. She had a thouand callers to congratulate her. The Executive Marsion was hi'el with people, who called there to may their respects and pour out their feelings through a touch of the President's hand. A num ber saw him, but the vest number did not. Gene-ral good feeling prevailed in that locality because the trusted secretary was not made a political rictim. The news reached the Capitol just as the Heuse adjourned, about 4 o'clock, and Iwent rapidly around. It was the unanimous opinion that the verdict was just, and the unanimous feeling was of exultation. All seemed glad, and no frown was noticed. At the dinner tables the food was etter digested in all prominent circles, and more wine was drank than usual. It was frequently remarked, "Here's to General Habcock," and, if the truth were known, probably a thousand said that at a time. And yet he is a nine tenths temperce man. He seldom even drinks wine at dia

The Missouri representatives in Congress I (Democrats) speak very freely of the result. They say that there was no evidence upon which a jury should stay out a moment, but that the verdict was a direct He to the statement that no monesty could be expected in these trials from a St. Louis jury. They admitted, too, that the jury was a secession jury in majority, politically

speaking.

The West Point people, represented by a distinguished visitor here, who bimself was a prom-icent Confederate officer of the war, said it was an insult to West Point in his time to believe is charged with having received. He thinks a man from his class might change his hag, but that he would never steal. And he said: "West, Point will her salutes to-night." A prominent geotleman said of General Hab-

cock, as his reason for hoping and rejoicing, that he had often wondered why the General, with their friendly reintions, had not shown him some attention, or even called on him. When his wife was laid upon the sick bad for a year, a bouquet was sent her each week "with the compliments of General Babcock," "And to this day," said he, "he has never seen my wife, nor has she seen

There was a crowd at every hotel, quite jublpeople, but some of them were of the "I wish it were otherwise" kind. The prevailing scattment was in cattre approval of the verdict. There

seemed to be no offertion.

There was a good deal of high sounding talk about changer at the Treasury, from the head to the foot of that building. Principal among these were mentioned Secretary Bristow, Bluford Wil But there is no authorization for any of these stories. Neither the President nor any of his riends have given the least foundation for them.
The President, upon receiving the news of General Babcock's acquittal yesterday afternoon, tm. mediately sent his son to present his hearty an-sincere congratulations to Mrs. Haberek.

The abattor bill, urged by the Board of Health, it is layor with the House District Committee, and will probably be reported at an early day. Merchandise in the Maile-

Tie Post Office and Post Roads Committee of the Senate heard an argument yesterday from a representative of the express companies, in favor of excluding merchandise from the mails.

The Oklahoma and New Mexico Bills. The House Committee on Territories met yes terday to take up the Okiahoma bill. They did not do this, however, but took up the New Mexico bill and gave strong evidence that they will re-

port in favor of admitting New Mexico as a State Assistant Secretary of the Interior. [The name of General Cowan's successor ha not yet been made known at the Interior Department. The intimation that Mr. Gorham, late Minister to the Hague, has been tendered the a spointment does not, however, meet with a posttive denial from Secretary Chandler.

International Steamship Company. Senator Cragin's bill to provide for cheap trans portation on its interior waters and restore the cesp-carrying trade of the United States is duplicate of the House bill proposing Government aid for the establishment of ship-building yards. ... by the International Steamship Company.

Barred Out from the Bar. Before the Court of Claims yesterday, in the ase of Raines vs. the United States, Mrs. Belva stred to argue the points involved in behalf of her client, but she was not allowed to do so, even after a statement to the court by Mr. Raines that he had transferred his interest in said claim to

The Hawaiian Treaty. The Committee of Ways and Means resterday disposed of the Hawalian treaty bill, which was afterwards reported to the House. The vote was

six in favor, hour against, Mr Chapin, who would have voted in favor, being absent. Those who voted against the bill were Messra Morrison, Tucker, Kelley and Thomas. The Morrison Tariff. Mr. Morrison gave notice to the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday that he would call up his tariff bill next Tuesday, and nok for its consideration from day to day thereafter until

completed. The committee is deadly opposed to any such revision of the tariff, and will probably emasonlate it in parts sufficiently effective to cruch it as a whole.

Leaves of absence have been granted for five months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Cantain Lealie Smith, First infantry, Fart Sully

Dakota Territory; for six months to First Lieu-tenant W. J. Sauborn, Twenty-fifth infantry, Fort Quitman, Texas; for six months to First Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, adjutant Teath infan-try, Port McKarell, Texas. Maval Orders. Lieutenant A. H. Vail, ordered to the receiving ship Wabash March 1; Assistant Engineer J. R. wards, to the Pensacola; Assistant Engineer

J. S. Order, to examination for premotion: Boatswain Wm. Manning, to the Junista March 1. Lightenent Commander Charles O'Nell, Lientenant F. W. Sandy and Passed Assistant Sargeon J. A. Hawkes have reported their return home, having been detached from the Wasp on the 2d ultime, and have been placed on walting orders.

The Funding Bill. The bill reported on Wednesday by the Finance Committee is indersed by the President, Sarretary of the Treasury, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House. It is apparently not objected to by anybody, and will therefore certainly pass. It lengthens the time the 414 per cent bends have to run, and extends their amount from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000, but makes no increase of the public debt.

Supervisor Tutton. Supervisor Tutton, whose representations to the President caused the revocation of the famous supervisors' orders, is in Washington, and had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday. This gentleman is one of the oldget as well as one of the most judicious efficers in the revenue service, and stands deservedly high in the esti-mation of the President and the Treasury De-

The Cabinet Canards. It is stated upon the very best authority that the reports of ill-feeling in the Cabinet and rumors of changes of Cabinet officers are absolutely erroneous. There is nothing beyond the mest absolute harmony existing between the President and any member of the Gabinet, and there has never been a Fingle word indicating otherwise, nor is there any likelihood of a dis-turbance in the present relations between the President and the heads of the Departments.

Unauthorized Publication-The Treasury Department furnishes the followerd and Customs Journel, published at New York, under date of Monday, February 21, 1876, contains, under the hoading of Treasury Department, Official-published by authority,' a letter dated December 28, 1875, signed B. H. Bristow, Secretary, aunouncing a decision respecting "Merchandise dutiable under Schedule H-zilk and catton goods." No such decision has been made. No such letter has been signed by the Secretary. No such publication has been authorized by the Department, the question involved being still under consideration.

Who Will Not Be Minister to England. Whoerer may be appointed to succeed Gen. Schenck as Minister to England, it is certain that no member of the present Cabinet will leave the country at this time to represent it at the Court of St. James. The mention of the names of Secretary Fish and Attorney General Pierreof Secretary Fish and Attorney General Pierre-pont in regard to the high effice as Minister to England comes from no proper authority. In Judge Pierrepont's case, it probably arises from the fact that the position was tendered to him two years ago, but, from whatever source it springs, there is authority for asserting that he will not leave the Cabinet for that purpose, nor in all probability any other, during the remainder of the present Administration term.

Changing Officers at the Capital. Mr. Henry Talbot, of Watertown, Ill., has been appointed clerk of the Ways and Means Committee. He is a young man brought by Mr. Morrison from his studies at the Cambridge Law school, and Mr. Morrison believes that he will be an orand air. Morrison believes that he will be an ornament to the position. This is Mr. Morrison's
own appointment, and everybody who knows him
speaks highly of the appointee.
Hon. John M. Rice has resigned the Librarianship of the House because the duties of the office
take him away from his practice of law in Kentucky, which is a much better paying business.
Mr. Rice is a first-class man and is were, who ac-Mr. Rice is a first-class man and lawyer, who ac-cepted the office to spend the winter in Washing-fron. No successor has been appointed. Hen, John D. Young, of Kentucky, is strongly recom-mended.

The Emma Mine Scandal. The sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday reported to the full committee their investi-gations into the connection of General Schenek, our Minister to England, with the Emma mine. They had before them a full explanation of the affair, given by General Schenck himself to the Secretary of State. The principal points were that he invested his money in the enterprise and believed in it; that as soon as it became a public scandal he resigned his directorship. He originally accepted the directorship believing that it was matter of no public content. The letter was able, manly, conclusive, and conveyed the lungression that he had made any error. The committee seemed to think that the Secretary had more information than the Schenck letter, and sent a letter requesting bin to appear before them this morning to give all the information, documentary or otherwise, bearing upon the investigation.

Another Texas Railway Company. our Minister to England, with the Emms mine.

Another Texas Railway Company. The railroad bill introduced by Senator Ham-liton yesterday provides that whenever Moses Taylor, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Cleos, Samuel Sloan, John L. Barnes, D. W. McWilliams, Jos. P. Lloyd and Henry G. Maynard, of New York: Thes. Allen and S. H. Laffin, of Missouri, and Thos. Allen and S. H. Laffin, of Missouri, and W. A. Hutchins, A. Groesbeck, J. D. Giddings and others, of Texas, or their successors, shall be created a body politic under the style of the Central Texas and El Paso Haliroad Company, or become owners of an eristing-Texas charter, they shall be authorized to build and maintain a railroad from the Western terminus of any railroad now completed in Texas at. San Antonio, Austin or Waco, to El Paso, and bridge the Rio Grande at any point within twenty-nre miles of that place. The build also provides that if by that time no California company has built a road to a point within 100 miles of the Rio Grande, the above named parties shall be empowered to build westward to meet the California road, and enjoy the Texas and Pacific Company's land grant for that portion of the line. But if the California company reaches the Rio Grande before these parties have constructed their road to a point 100 miles east of that river, the California company is to cross it and build eastward on the Texas and Pacific land grant to a punction.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Jewell. the new chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, were before the Committee on Appro-priations yesterday in relation to the \$316,000 deficiency in that forceau. Mr. Bristow told the committee that the deficiency existed, and that he as Secretary of the Treasury had no right to continue work there unless they had money to pay for it: that he had distontioned it almost wholly, and that he would be obliged to distontion it entirely unless they made the appropriation. He said that if he discontinued it entirely there would be a currency tamine, and that he would be obliged to issue ritrer in place of fractional currency; that the monitory of the Department would deteriorate in value through idensity, that he would lase the skilled workings who relied upon that bureau for employment, and it would be a hard matter to replace them within any given short time. ficiency in that leareau. Mr. Bristow told the

it would be a hard matter to replace them within any given short time.

He claimed that he had the best combination of skilled workmen in the mechanical lines connected with the business of engraving and pricting bank notes that existed in the I nited States, and he thought that it was to the interests of the Government to keep them together by constant employment if possible. He thought that they had better make the appropriation, but if they decided not to do it it was their affair, not his, lie deemed it advisable to ask them for money to sopply the definiency that was caused through an act of Congress and not an act of his, and he left the case with them, and did not know that he could do anything more about it.

could de anything more about it. The Congress of Finance. Yesterday a conference, composed of about fifty persons, among whom were some of the wealthiest manufacturers of the New England and Middle States, and leading farmers of the West, (twenty States in all being represented,) West, (twenty States in all being represented.) closed a three days' session in this city regarding the financial condition of the country and the remedy of our troubles. The conference, which assembled in response to the sungestion of Miss Kate Stanton in these columns, was a private one, and its proceedings are not to be given to the public at present, it having been adjourned to an early future day to decide upon measures auxiliary to the general plan of operations which it will commend to the country. The conference embraced several of the ablest writers upon political economy, and was in fact made up wholly of persons who had given great attention to that subject. The banks of Boston and other banks of New England, as well as those in New York, were uncefficially but fundatated to be prepared for 'micasques which are likely to startle the steepers." As the conference was private, and made up of upmbers of the various existing political parties, who are trying to arrange upor a mannead scheme which shall commend fiest to the good sense of the people at large, has further work to do, we are not at liberty to disclose its proceedings. But it is not furpiced to disclose its proceedings. But it is not furpiced and sliver as a domestic currency, and the substitution of a paper currency based upon the entire wealth of the nation, and made a legal tender for all dues to the Government as well as individuals. Gold and silver would, of course, still remain as commodities, and as such be used, as now, to considerable extent in the liquidation closed a three days' session in this city regarding

Light Houses and Illuminating Oils.

Very interesting and important scientific experiments are now being made by Prof. Henry for the purpose of testing the feasibility of introfor the purpose of testing the feasibility of introducing kerosene as a luminant for our lighthouses. When it is reflected that we have some
six hundred of them, a reduction in the cost per
gallon of the illuminating fluid used amounts, in
any event, to a large sum. In the first instance
sperm oil was used, but in a short time its cost
rose to about three dollars per gallon. A
movement was then made to introduce the oil
made from rape-seed. A large quantity of seed
was imported and grauniturally distributed to
farmers, principally at the West, but the experiment was not a success. Lard oil, of fine quality,
was next tried, and, proving good, it has been in
use ever since. At first it was obtained at very
reasonable rates, but now ruitable lard oil commands one dollar and a half per gallon—hence
this new movement for the introduction of kerosene.

The very best quality of it, that costing fifty or

this new movement for the introduction of kerozene.

The very best quality of it, that costing fifty or
sixy cents per gailon, will be used chiefly because of its non-explosive character. It is used
now in most of the light houses on the European
cosst, and in a lamp which is the invention of an
Amperican gentleman. The main difficulty is in
the construction of the right sort of a large lamp
—in the small ones less trouble is experienced
with it. It is probable that a solution of this
difficulty is on the eve of accomplishment. The

supply of kerosene seems quite inexhaustible, and there is no fear of anything like an essential rise in its cost, even if used in all our light-houses. Experiments for the construction of a light that will penetrate a fog are abundened, for it is believed they can never be successful. For instance, take a tog which obscures the light of the sun, and such are frequent; by ascending in a balloon to the height of a mile or less a perfectly clear atmesphere will be found, which proves that the light of the sun, which is the most powerful in the world, is not streng enough to penetrate a thick fog. Of course no artificial light can be made able to accomplish the task. It is this fact which has led to the full development of the loventien of the fog-born signals. These can be distinctly neard at a distance of twenty-five miles, and they emable a mariner to steer his versel as safely as by a beacon-light. It is a fortunate thing for the safety of passengers, cargoes and ships that Prof. Herry is devoting his great experience and ability to this matter, and the results of his labors must be of vast benefit to the country.

Senator Jones on the Silver Question.

Senator Jones on the Silver Question. After all, when we come to talk of the silver question, Senator Jones is about as well informed as anybody on it. Senator Jones is, as is wel known, a large silver producer. The Senator has prepared his bill and got himself all ready to deliver his speech on the question of substitut ing silver coinage for our present paper money. He takes the ground that as nature has provided us with an immense amount of the preclous metals that can be reached only through labor and science, it behouses us as a nation to assist in the development of those resources by making the labor profitshe.

the labor profitable. He rays that gold has been found in all ages, in the sands of the river and elsewhere within eary reach, and that it requires no particular science to determine the whoreabousts of gold. science to determine the whoreabours of gold. But he says silver, produced in the much larger quantity and value, is only discovered and brought mice are through a knowledge of chemistry and through other scientific attainments that make the miner capable of determining the points where metal may be found. He holds that it is no excuse against the introduction of silver as fallen to-day or will fall more to morrow, because the tendency of European nations to crush out or demonstile silver by legislative onactment is bound to have a tendency to make it less valuable. ment is bound to make a substantial state and the says that England is at the bottom of the He says that England silver, because she has required

He says that England is at the bottom of the demonstration of silver, because she has required gold in payment of debts due her; in other words, it England had selected silver, and made it a legal tender, its intrinsic value would have been kept up, and been much greater than gold. He says that as long as the Eoropean world has to psy an immense annual sum of money to England for her commodities, and England exacts payment in gold, and not in silver, the value of gold is made much higher than it reality deserves to be, if you argue upon the basis of intrinsic value. He says that gold tever had much intrinsic value untide of its money feature: that the Indians and others of the early ages used gold because it looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament, and because its looked so preity as an ornament of the supplied by any uses in the arts that could not be supplied by any users in the arts that could not be supplied by any ther metal.

He says if Europe wants to demonstra silver

He says if Europe wants to demonetize silver we, as a silver-producing country, ought to stand up maniully and monetize it, in order that our productions shall not full below the cost of digning the metal from the earth. Senator Jones intends to insist upon the ceinage of a dollar in silver worth a dollar in gold at the time of its coinage, and proposes that the whole currency of the country shall be based upon a silver standard through the issue of certificates. These certificates he proposes shall be based upon builton deposited in a depository of the United States, assayed and stamped by the United States, assayed and stamped by the United States, and the certificate shall have a dollar in silver behind it all the time for its redemption. This to save the trouble and expense of coinage. doubtion. This to rave the trouble and expense of coinnage.

There are various other theories advanced here, but this is the theory of the bullion producers. It is entitled to some credit and earnest consideration, coming from the source it does, of an acknowledged and outspoken producer of silver, not only on his own account, but on account of the whole State he represents, and also the State of California. Senator Jones does not object to the shipment of gold out of the country, if such a result should ensue, because he believes that our people would be well satisfied with silver, but he does not think that gold would be shipped, because we have so much surplus of silver.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Grant received vesterday morning and forwarded to the Treasury a letter from Ish-penning, Mich., signed Mrs. Wn. E. Dickinson, inclusing a two dollar bill from that lady and Mrs. S. S. Wheeler, of Connecticut, to help pay the national debt. The Treasury Department is still engaged in

The Treasury Repartment is still engaged in the consideration of the subject of issuing silver currency, but the indications are that no decision will be reached for several days. There are many details to be arranged, such as the selection of places for its distribution, a.c. What will ultimately come force the desirentiations are the ject cannot now be stated. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on vesterday were as follows: Currency

The receipts from internal revenue 603.04, and from customs 4828,241.73. The following internal revenue storekeeper were appointed yesterday: James T. Rill. Fourth were appointed yesteriary. James F. Hill, Fourth district of Maryland: George L. Moon, Twelfth district of Hilliotz, and William H. Lock, First district of California. The following gaugers were also appointed yesterday: Adolphas H. Fowell, First district of Hilliods; Jos. R. Clayez, First district of California, and Gustavus Sniper, Twenty fourth district of New York.

WEST INDIES.

The State of Affairs in St. Demingo. HAVANA, Feb. 24,-Mail advices from St. Domirgo appounce that President Gonzales on the 5th instant, was marching with an army toward Puerto Plata, which city is held by the insurgents under Luperon. Another report received states that Gonzales is returning to the capital by way of Samana. The future is altogether a matter of speculation. There have been several bloody enspeciation. There are over several closely en-counters between the factions. A public meeting was held at St. Flomings on the 5th at which a commission was appointed to go out and meet. Genrales and request him to disband his com-mand peacefully, in order to prevent any further calamities. The Venezuelan war steamers Plea and Maracalbo have salled from St. Thomas for Laguagra. Liguayra,
This just is construed to indicate a settlement

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 10th in-stant say the town was quiet, though the situa-tion was threatening, owing to the measures lately taken by President Dominque. Dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th inst. Dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th inst. say that numerous pronunciamentos had appeared, but there was no general movement or combination to render them formidable. Notwithstanding the presence of the revolution the Government is reducing the army in order to keep down expenditure. The Protestant church had been opened at Jalaps. The police had taken measures for preventing the fanatics from stoning the San Pedro church at Mexico. The police inspector had decided that Potestant churches were public places, where everybody can do or my what they please.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament. Loxpon, Feb. 24.- In the House of Common this evening the Marquis of Hertington, the leader of the Opposition, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relating to the Suer Canal shares recently purchased by England, In reply Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Mr. Stokes and M. De Lesseps were negotiating in relation to the modification of the Suez Canal dues. No modifications could operate until they were approved by the Khediva, the Sublime Porte and the Maritime Powers interested. The negotiations were progressing very satisfactority and Mr. Stokes would soon return to England It would be inconvenient to the Government to enter into jurther details now. SPAIN.

A Great Battle Expected.

Manuel. Feb. 24 .- A great battle is considered imminent. The French authorities have arrested Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of War, and inremains, the Carlist Minister of War, and interred him at Bayonne. The Alfonsists have estured the material of the Caustel Real, the Carlist official journal, and also the machinery for coining Carlist money.

London, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the Mendard, dated Thursday, says king Alfotso goes to Tolona to day, and will establish his headquarters there. Don Carlos is at Elizondo, which is on the high road to Bayonne, within a few miles of the frontier.

TUEKEY.

Speculations Regarding the Sultan's Illness. Loybon, Feb. 24.—The Times has a letter from Peru commenting on the Sultan's recent indisposition. The writer says the most ominou rumers were spread about as to the gravity of the Padishah's iliness, and speculation was affoat as to what the people might be looking forward to should affairs come to the worst. The Sultan's scheme about altering the order of succession to the throne seems to have been abandoned, and

President McMahon and the Elections. Paris, Feb. 24.—Le francais, a semi-official ournal, referring to the recent assertions that President McMahon is disposed to resist the ver flet of the country, says McMahon is the las dict of the country, says McMahon is the last person in the world to engage precipitately in a conflict. None but Bonapartists can desire such an occurrence, but nothing warrants them in putting forth their wishes as fact. The Bonapartist organs offer to save France for the third time, and beest that the men of their party are now the only supporters of McMahon.

Whisky Cases in New Orleans. New ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—The following-named serchants were arraigned in the United State Direuit Court to-day on indictments for unlaw law to be made in books by wholesale liquor dealers: Wiz. Fissb. John A. Lewis, James A. Girdner, L. A. Saxon, of the firm of Flash, Lewis & Co., and E. H. Fairchild, of the firm of Paircuild & Bingham.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. DISTRICT INTERESTACION PASSES THE SENATE

HERISDICTION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS

THE BLACK HILLS MUST BE OPENED

AND IT HAD BETTER BE DONE LEGALLY

BILL GRANTING PENSION TO OLD SOLDIERS Enlogies Upon Representative Starkweather

SENATE.

THURBDAY, Pebruary 24, 1876.
Mr. WINDOM presented memorial of commitse of New York Cheap Transportation Association, requesting Congress to construct a trunk time of railroad between the grain-growing section and the Atlantic seaboard. He said the committee represented 1,500 business men of New York. Transportation. Mr. ANTHON Y presented memorial of ex Gov.

Smith and other merchants and navigators of Providence, asking the erection of a monument and a spindle at Quali rock, at the entrance of Narragansett bay. He also introduced a bill for that purpose. Commerce. Meers, HOWE and CAMERON, of Wis., preented joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legisature, asking the establishment of certain post

Mr. MITCHELL presented potition asking the establishment of an army office at Sidney, Oregon. Finance.
Mr. WALLACE presented memorial of Philadelphia Board of Trade in layor of amending the bankrupt haw and against its repeal. Judislary, Mr. WITHERS presented memorial of the mayor and COMMON COUNCIL OF ALEXANDED

in favor of the erection of a monument at York-town, Va.

Mr. DAVIS presented petition of Geo. Jackson, of West Virginia, asking the removal of his political disabilities. Judiciary.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked to be discharged from what purported to be a petition of S. D. Lee, asking to be relieved of his political disabilities. The committee asked this because the paper sent to them was a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States in 1851. So ordered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported House bill amending the at providing for the admission of Colorado to the Union, and asked for its present consideration. He explained that the original bill only allowed those who were voters at the time of its passage to vote on the State constitution. This act was to permit all those to vote on the constitution who at the time of its submission to the people when the waters under the laws of the Territory. n favor of the erection of a monument at Yorkwho at the time of its submission to the people should be voters under the laws of the Territory.

MidMORRILL, of Me., objected to the present consideration of the bill, because it also contained an appropriation, concerning which he desired to look into.

an appropriation, concerning which he desired to look into.

The bill then went over.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported several private pension bills.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Chaims. reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of Andrew M. Hanks.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill for the relief of Hummer a Co., of Chicago.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to amend section 283 of the Revised Statutes relation to the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the Amiliciary.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to correct the army record of Captain George B. Hill. Military Affairs.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to provide for Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to provide for

Affairs.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to provide for the means of cheap transportation in the interfor waters of the United States; to restore the carrying trade of the United States, &c. Comnerce.
Also, a bill for the relief of Nathaniel McKay
(avai Atlairs.
Mr. HAMILTON introduced a bill for the re-CENTRAL TEXAS AND EL PASO BAILGOAD.

Railreads, Mr. BOOTH introduced a bill to restors cerarr. BOOTH infromested a bit is reside cartain lands in Calibornia to homested and pre-comption settlement. Millitary Affairs. Mr. HITCHCUCK, from Committee of Terri-tories, reported bill approving of an act of the Territorial Assembly of Colorado, Placed on the calendar. Mr. WITHERS called up bill amending the act expaning, pensions to certain soldiers and AIT. WITHERS called up bill amending the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and saliors of the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

Mr. CUNKLING called for the reading of the eport, by which it appeared that, as propose amended, the bill only proposed to RESTORE TO THE PERSION ROLLS

those whose names were stricken therefrom on necessaries of disloyalty. That only 464 were thus lett, of whom not more than half now surrive, and that the annual express will not be much more than \$20,000, and that nothing is to be paid on account of the years when the pensioners were excluded from the rolls.

M. CONKLING commented on the language of the bill, and said it admitted of no question that the bill as drawn was susceptible of a much wider construction than the report would seem to infer. If the bill only means what the report may it should so expressly declare. If left as it now stands it would allow parties not designed to be embraced in it to put in their claims.

Mr. WITHERS said he was perfoully willing for any amendment which the Senator from New York might suggest to restrict the language to what was the object of the bill.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Me., to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the adopon the table the motion to reconsider tion of the conference report ON THE 3.65 BILL

ONTHE 3.65 SILL.

WAS then sureed to—ayes 33, noes 25; Messrs, Caperdon, Withers and Davis voting in the affirmative, and Messrs, Alconn, Harver, Hitchcook and Patterson in the negative. The rest of the affirmative vote was made up of Republicans and the remainder of the negative vote of Democrats. So the motion to lay on the table was carried, and the conference report now goes to the House for its action.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of John R. Harrington, and it was indefinitely postpored. Mr. SARGENT gave notice of an amendment PENSION ACT

pust laid over that no person shall be restored to the pension rolls, of whose identity the Commissioner of Fensions is not satisfied, and also that he is a survivor of the war of 1812.

The ununished business, being the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States coasts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against the Indians was taken up, the question being to exclude from the operations of the bill the Sloux reservation. the indicate was taken up, too question on the bill the Sicux reservation.

Mr. KEINAN spoke of the wrongs and the injustice visited upon the indiana, and said it was no wonder that the Indianaquestion was so trouble some. We violated our own obligations to the Indians and then complained that the Indians retaliated. In Canada taey had no trouble at all with the Indians, because the Indians were protected in their rights, and Government and popies bided by their obligations to them.

Mr. WINDOM said it was a very trite observation that they had no trouble with the Indians in Canada. It was very different in Canada. With us civilization is constantly extending westward with a resistless advance. We cannot help it. In Canada they have no such fact as this to face. Then, as to the disregard of treaty obligations, the Indians were no more scrupious in abiding by theirs than our own people were. This treaty with the Sicux which had been spoken of expired three years ago.

Mr. MORTON said even if the Indians did with the Sloux which had been spoken of expired three years ago.

Mr. MORTON said even if the Indians did violate their treaty obligations that was no excuse for us. If citizens of Great Britain, or any civilized country with which we had treaties, were to violate treaty stipulations we would not think of retailating in the same way, but would call attention to it. No more should we do it with these poer, weak, ignorant Indians.

Mr. LOGAN, in the course of some remarks, expressed his strong dissent from the proposition to

to the care of the War Department. Instead of humanizing and civilizing them it would make them more javage and more barbarous. We should treat the Indians as they were treated in the Canadas—like human beings—just as we treated our own people.

Mr. SPENCER introduced bill in relation to the appropriations and expenditures for the District of Columbia and taxation therein. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. INGALLS took the floor on the pending bill, which had been introduced by him. He said he had been actuated by no sentiment of philanthropy for the Indians in bringing forward the bill. He was not filled with sentiment so far as the Indian was concerned. The Indian was a very destructive animal, a sort of moral dynamite, liable to explode on the least handling. But it was no excuss for a deliberate disregard of our solemn obligations to them to say that they had failed to observe all of theirs. To adopt the amendment now pending would be to throw open the Black Hills country to every lawless adventurer in the I nited States. The Sloux number fifty thousand; they are the most implacable and bloodthristy of all the Indians on the Western frontier. Ten thousand of them have never come into the agencies to get their rations. They are very much irritated now by the partial occupation of their possessions in TRANSFER THE INDIANS THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

It is said that there are 1,000 or 1,800 men in the Black Hills. These men are endangering the peace of the whole Western frontier, and liable to entail a cost of millions upon the Treasury. These men are in the attitude of law breakers, of violators of treaties, and should receive the condemnation of the Government rather than its protection.

Mr. OGLESBY said the Sloux had been in the habit of depredating on other Indian reservations, and he thought an amendment should be made to include in the penal provisions of the bill Indians who entered upon reservations not their own. ows.

The smeadment of Mr. Window was rejected.

Mr. WEST rose to a personal explanation, and

sent to the desk to be read a paragraph in the extrespondence of the Hallimore American, to the effect that the Department of Justice was in the possession of information that Senator West and Collector Cassy would be indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds. He then had read a letter from the Attorney General, to the effect that the Department of Justice had no such information. Mr. West said HIS CONTEMPT FOR THIS STATEMENT

was only equaled by the malice which inspired it.
Mr. WINDUM moved to recommit the panding
bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. WINDUM moved to recommit the pending bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
The discussion continued at much length.
Mr. OHLESBY expressed himself in favor of conferring cliticenship on the Indians. He said they understood property rights, personal rights and personal interties, and when they came to make citizens of them, and he was opposed to putting them under the control of the War Department. The indian had a soul, like as he was created in the image of God. He was the native owner of the soil. He (Mr. O.) would extend to him the right hand of fellowship and of citizenship. He would not exterminate them nor trample upon them. In regard to the Hlack Hills it was impossible to keep people out, and, therefore, it would be necessary to make a new treaty, and the question was what to do about it. He replied in a humorous strain to the remarks of other Sanators, expressing apprehension of war. He said the very first article of the treaty provided that war between the two parties should forever case and be at an end. [Laughter.] Of course his provision of the treaty would be as strictly observed as the clause prohibiting immigration into the Black Hills. [Renewed laughter.]

In conclusion he expressed again his selemn conviction that there was but one alternative in this whole Indian question—either ditenship or extermination. Let us extend to the our ancient ments and be part of our great system.

Air. Will DOM and the procession and it did not work well.

The mention to recommit was then carried—ayes it, noss is.

The Clerk of the House appeared and announced the action of that body in reference to the late. 41, nose 13.

The Ulstrk' of the House appeared and announced the action of that body in reference to the late Representative Starkweather, of Connecticut. Mr. In Follish thereupon submitted the customary resolutions, and after remarks by Messrs. Exclusion. Dawes, Samenar and Earon, the Stante adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CATE, of Wis., introduced a bill for th equalization and settlement of all claims for damages sustained by reason of public improvements in the District of Columbia. Committee on the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. COX, it was ordered that Sat urday's session be for debate only, the 11 )use to meet as Committee of the Whole. Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn, from the Commit tee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend to the port of Genesee, N. Y., the privileges of section 2000 to 2007 inclusive of the Revised Statutes. Passed.
On motion of Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., the Committee on THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA
was authorized to employ experts in investigating the affairs of the District under the order of
the House.

Air. WOOD, of N. Y., from the Committee of
Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the
treaty with the Hawatian Islands, which was
made the special order for Thursday next.

A large number of bills were, by unanimous
consent, introduced and referred.

During the call of committees in the morning
hour, Mr. HEWITT, of Als, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported sundry bills in
relation to the subject matter, and a substitute
for the group GRANTING PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS

GRANTING PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS
and sallors of the Mexican, Florids and Black
Hawk war, and the widows and orphans of such
soldiers and sallors. Committee of the Whole.
Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., from the Cosmmittee on
Mines and Mining, reported a substitute for the
bill to samend section 2021 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to mining patents.
The substitute was ordered to be printed and
made the special order for March 15.
Mr. TURNEY, of Pa., from the same committer, reported a bill to exclure the State of Missouri from the provisions of the act of May 10,
1872, to pr. vile for the development of the mincrai resolved of the United States. The amendments of he committee were concurred in, and
the bill persol.
Mr. St. UT i AED, of Ohlo, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill
to correct an error in section 1875 of the Revised
Statutes in relation to compensation of naval
surgeons. Pussed.
Mr. Vi NC 5, of N. C., from the Committee on
Patents, tep ried a bill to protect the revenues
of the P. ten Office. The bill probibits Patent
Office empayees from receiving sextra compensation for work done in or out of the Patent Office.

tion for work done in of out of the Patent Office.

Passed.

Air. W. B. WILLIAMS, of Mich., from the Committee on Public Entidings and Grounds, reported a bill for the purchase of additional ground for a public building at Nashville, Tennessee. Passed.

Air. YOUNG, of Tenn., from the same committee, reported a bill to further provide for the construction of a public building at Memphis, Tennessee. struction of a public ballding at Memphis, Fen-nersee.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., opposed the ap-propriation on the ground that it was too large, and advocated a more economical building.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa, said he could not agree that the building should, because the industries of the country were prostrated, be made an insig-nificant building, unworthy of the country. The Union was for all time, and be would rather see the erection of public buildings postponed than to see them put up of a class that would in PIFTY VEARS BE A DISGRACE

to the nation. The South were having new build-ings, and they should have them of the zame character and permanance of those of the North. He charged that the banks had destroyed the industrial interests of the country, but expressed the hope that the latter would speedily be redustrial lateresis of the country, but expressed the hope that the latter would speedlif be revived.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., said that the strongest opposition to small buildings in the South and West came from those places that had the greatest amount expended for such buildings, and especially New York. He did not wonder at this, for they saw the commerce of the world turning away from New York to the great natural arteries and coming direct to the great valleys of the Mississippi. New Orleans would soon assume a commercial importance that would enable it to demand great public buildings. Vicksburg and other cities of the great valley would also assume a commercial importance, and their wants would have to be regarded.

Mr. HOLMAN advocated an amendment, offered by himself, to reduce the appropriation from \$60,000 to \$400,000, and quoted the cost of similar buildings in other cities to show that the smaller sum was sufficient to construct all the necessary buildings at Memphis.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment proposed by Mr. HOLMAN, and it was adopted—year, luli nave, 100.

At 510 p. m., Mr. PHELPS, of Ct., announced the death of his late celleague, Mr. Starkweather, and offered the customary resolutions.

Eulogistic remarks were made by Meisrs. PHELPS, STAYENSON, of Ill., HALE, of Me., and Garriello, of Uhio.

The renolutions were then adopted and the House adjourned.

Sleeping Car Burned. Porenkerrsie, N. Y., Feb. 24.-A sleeping car on the Harlem railroad extension was burned last night, and Mr. Bissell, proprietor of the Sherman house, Chicago, and his son, perished in the flames. Ten other passengers are reported as having been badly burned. The accident was caused by the car running off a broken rail and upsetting, which caused it to take fire.

Fighrill Landing, N. Y., Feb. 2: -Inter-

upsetting, which caused it to take fire.
Fighrith Landblog, N. Y., Feb. 2i.—Interviews with the parsengers show that the accident happened at midnight, tear Wallingford, on a Harlem extension train composed of an engine, bargange car, one passenger car and a Wagner sleeping car. There were ten passengers, all told, in the sleeping car, which ran on a broken rail, upsat down an embankment and caught fire. Mr. Hissell's son, aged seventen years, was in the centre of the riesping car.

The father got cut first, but hearing the cries of his son went back to eave him, and both were burned to death. Their charred remains were found. None of the other passengers in the sleeping car were burned, but all were more or less injured in other ways. Mr. Francis Tierney and wife, of Chicago, were hurt, Mrs. Tierney in the face and her husband in the head. A Mr. Pitkon, of Hartford, is injured. All the injured are doing well. A gentleman from Montreal, whose name is unknown, is slightly injured. Madasme Piert, of Philadelphia, is slightly hurt, but mas gone on her way. An unknown man from Chicago was somewhat hurt. There were about flity persons in the passenger car behind the aleeping car, none of wnom were hurt.

Mr. Hissell was found dead with his feet out of a window, and his body inside burned to a crisp. Whisky and Cotton France.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 24.-The Times' Washington special says the leading papers in Balti-more, Chicago and Cincinnati publish a state-ment to-day to the effect that evidence has been ment to-day to the effect that evidence has been forwarded here sufficient to indict West and Carey for complicity in the whisky ring. Casey denies the truth of this statement, and says he has had nothing to do with the whisky or cotton rings, and that his name has not been before the grand jury. District Attorney Beckwith says he knows nothing of Casey's connection in any way with whisky matters. It is understood that in the cotton case before the grand jury as many as fifteen persons, who were engaged in prosecution. fifteen persons, who were engaged in prosecuting the claims, will be indicted for alleged fraudu

CABLE FLASHES.

BERLIN, Feb. 24 .- The thaw has caused the Berthin, Feb. 24.—The thaw has caused the rivers to rise throughout the country. The freshets are particularly severe in Saxony and Silesia. The Elbe has burst the dykes near Magdeburg. Kolbe and Wittenberg, and half the district of Barby, fifteen miles from Magdeburg, is submerged. Great distress is apprehended. Several railway accidents have occurred in coasequence of the washing away of embankments. The banks of the Vistula are inundated for miles near Plees, and many families are homeless. PESTH, Feb. 24.-The Danube has been rising all day. At 9 e'clock to-night the water was and day. At 9 clock to hight the water was seven meters above the ordinary level. Saveral quarters of the Pesth and Buda are submerged. A distillery, undermined by the current, fell to-night, crushing eleven persons. Comorn is completely inundated, and hundreds of people have been driven from their homes. Porve DEGATTE Chryson Feb 21 - Teranty survivors, out of upwards of eighty persons who were on board the emigrant ship Strathmore, have been landed here by a passing vessel. It's supposed all the others perished. GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

INC SIVE CHARGEOF JUDGE DILLON

BEFEHDART MUST BE BELD IMMAGENT OTHERWISE

and Enthusiastic Ovation

called Judge Dillon read the instructions, which the President's deposition. At the outset Judge Dillon said that in all the propositions he had to make he had the concurrence of his associate on the bench, Judge Treat. He explained to the jury the importance of the case, and the reasons which had made it necessary to keep them so isolated. A high compilment was paid to counsal and the management of the case on both sides. Approaching the issues, Judge Dillon said two main questions arose, one as to the existence of a conspiracy, and second, as to the connection of defendant with it. the President's deposition. At the outset Judge

a compiracy, and second, as to the connection of defendant with it.

The first question required little attention, as the arguments of the counsel on both sides seemed to accept the existence of conspiracy, as proven. The second question, the connection of the defendant with the conspiracy, was then taken up. The jury were cautioned at some length to be on their guard against the influence of popular clamor. They were also reminded that the Government owed a duty to its citizens as well as its revenue, and it lay in the province of the jury to acquit as well as convict. The prosecution had presented no evidence to show that the defendant sented no evidence to show that the defendan

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CONSPIRACY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CONSPIRACY
or had written a direct admission of this connection. The law, however, did not require this. It was a case of circumstantial evidence. It was right for them to consider the motives of the designation to them to consider the motives of the designation. The cividence of Everest, who mailed the letter motive that of pecuniary gain.

The evidence of Everest, who mailed the letter in which be thought Joyce put a \$490 bill, and the evidence of Magili, who testified to taking from a letter-box a similar letter and returning it to Joyce, were considered, the question of credibility being left to the jury. The jelegrams, letters and portions of the Fresident's deposition bearing on the death of Collector Ford and the appointment of his successor were read. Two questions, the court considered, arose on the successorship of Ford. The first was whether the defendant sought to influence the President's decessorship and second, whether he did this in the interest of the conspiracy, having knowledge of that conspiracy. Judge Dillon then read all the dispatches of the spring of 1874 relating to Joyce's visit to San Francisco, and Commissioner Deuginss' permits to other revenue agents to go out of their districts.

Judge Dillon finished reading his charge, and the jury retired a few minutes past one o'clock. Also numercus letters from Joyce, Babcock, floge and Brooks and lengthy extracts from the President's deposition, arranged in chronological order and interpersed with comments on them hierofer them are also given. Touching the letters and by Babcock to McDonald

UNDER COVER OF MAJOR ORINES, or had written a direct admission of this conne

UNDER COVER OF MAJOR GRIMES, the court said neither the prosecution nor the defense had produced said letters or showed their contents, and the jury were not at liberty to conjecture what their contents were. Passing to a more general review of the case and the evidence, Judge Dillon spoke as follows: "The dispatches between other persons than the defendant are no evidence, is they have been as the content of the product of the case of the between other persons than the defendant are no evidence to show histonnection with the conspiracy, unless brought home to him.

They were admitted to show the nature and purpose and the plans and operations of the conspiracy. Guilt cannot be fixed upon any person by the declarations or statements, oral or written, of others. Guilt must originate within a man's own breast, and it must be established by history acts, conduct or admissions. Hence, in discornacts, conductor seimina determining the question of the defendant's guilt, so far as it is sought to be shown by the dispatches, primary reference must be had to the dispatches to and from the defendant, and especially such dispatches as he is shown to have setted on.

The dispatches to and from the defendant, in The dispatches to and from the defendant, in connection with the other facts and circumstances in the case, that show he knew of the alleged conspiracy, and that he was a guilty participator therein; the dispatches of his follow-conspirators, among themselves or to others, sent for the purposes of promoting the conspiracy, become evidence against the defendant, but not otherwise. What weight, if any, is to be given to the dispatches not shown to have been acted on by defendant, must depend, among other considerations, whether an answer was called for on not, and upon his assertions with the persons sending the same, what they impart on their face, and whether they knew the senders were engaged in the conspiracy alleged in the indict gaged in the conspiracy alleged in the indictionent? For it must be understood that under the established rules of law the various acts and declarations of persons

OTHER THAN THE DEFENDANT or her than the Defendant are not evidence to show that he was one of the conspirators, for no man's connection with a conspiracy can be legally established by what others did in his absence, and without his knowledge and concurrence. You will also remember, gostlemen of the jury, that confessed conspirators in St. Louis testified that they were frequently tiemen of the jury that confessed conspirators in St. Louis testified that they were frequently warned of the proposed visits of agents of the revenue service to investigate frauds in this district. Hence one of the essential inquiries in this case is as to the sources of information thus given. The letters of Hoge to Bingham show that early in 1874, if not previously, he (Hoge) had been corrupted, and was working persistently in aid of the conspirators by conveying the information essential to the success of these fraudulent schemes. Bingham had his distillaries in Indiana and one here, and information given to him by Hone was sent to Barton, Bingham's superintendent in St. Louis, and by that superintendent promptly communicated to the other conspirators in this city. It appears that long was in St. Louis from the 12th to the 19th of November of that year, his name being omitted from the hotel register until he left. About that time the conspirators here paid him as a bribe the sum of \$10,000, and his letters indicate that he worked for a long period, and down to the secure in St. Louis in the interests of the cone worked for a long period, and down to the cirure in St. Louis, in the interests of the conseizure in St. Louis, in the interests of the con-spirators.

The telegraphic dispatches to and from Avery, who was part of the time chief clerk in the Freat-ury Department and part of the time chief clerk of the internal Revenue Bureau of Washington, are also before you, and also the frequent visits of McDenald and Joyce to that city at times when arrivals at St. Louis by revenue agents were apprehended.

THESE SIGNIFICANT FACTS

NARES THEN ACCONFLICES.

and it thus becomes necessary that the court should state to the jury the law touching the testimony of such winesses. The rule of law is that accomplices are competent witnesses; that means that the parties have a right to have them sworn. It also implies that when sworn you shall consider their testimony. They are competent witnesses; under the legislation of Congress they may be compelled to testify. The testimony of conspirators is always to be received with extreme caution, and weighed and secutionled with great care by the jury, who should not rely upon it unsupported unless it produces in their mind the fulless and most positive conviction of the truth. It is just and proper in such cases for the jury to seek for corroborating facts in material respects.

It is just and proper to do it, but it is not absolutely necessary, provided the testimony of the accomplice produces in the mind of the jury full and undoubting conviction of its truth. To the jury exclusively belongs the dairy of weighing the evidence and determining the excitance and determining the excitance with that the court has absolutely nothing to do. If any of the witnesses are shown knowingly to have testified falsely on this trial of this case. The defendant has produced an impressive array of witnesses

OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER, who have testified to his previous uniform an-

COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF THE CRIME

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CONSPIRACE STATED

INCUMBENT ON PROSECUTION TO PROVE

Court was not opened to day until 11 o'clock, the judges being engaged in finishing the charge to the jury. As soon as the roll of the jurors was were very long, including in various groups the telegrams introduced in evidence, many of the letters introduced, and also copious extracts from

were apprehended.

THESE SIGNIFICANT FACTS

it is for you to weigh in order to determine whence the needed warnings to conspirators came. The prosecution contends that the defendant gave from Washington the information needed by the conspirators here, and added in preventing the visit here which the conspirators were anxious to avoid.

The defendant contends, on the other hand, that Hoge furnished needed warning, and perhaps Avery also; that the defendant did not know of the existence of the conspirators had full source of information through Avery and Hoge, they had no adequate motive in seeking his assistance as a member of the conspirators had full source of information through Avery and Hoge, they had no adequate motive in seeking his assistance as a member of the conspirators had conspirators, remains uncontradicted. The facilities which Hoge enjoyed for learning the plans of the revenue authorities at Washington for the detection of frauds in the West, Rogers, Brooks and Douglass show, and how he used the facilities for the benefit of the conspirators his letters indicate.

In the light of such testimony the jury should examine the alleged connection of the defendant with the conspirators per and weigh his acts, conduct and declarations, or al and writtee. It is not so much from isolated facts and circumstances as from all of them taken together and weighed that a right conclusion can be reached. It may often happen that one or many acts or group of acts taken reparately will fail to establish the existence or nature of a general plan, when all of them considered together, in a careful and painstaking way, will show there was a general and common plan and disclose the nature and scope thereof. Some of the witnesses on the part of the tiovernment ou material and disputed points are confessed members of the conspiracy and under indictment therefor. Such a conviction with the offense

MAKES THEN ACCOMPLICES,

all the evidence and determine the question of his innocence or guilt of the crime charged agalest him in the indictment. The jury, when forming their conclusions upon the various acts and circumstances relied on against the defendant, will inquire and determine whether a person whose character is such as the defendant's has been proved to be by the witnesses testifying on that subject has or has not committed the particular crime for which he is called upon to answer.

In cases depending on circumstantial evidence certain rules of law have long been settled, which it is essential that you should understand and apply. We adopt as a correct exposition of the law on this subject the spinion of the Court of Appeals of New York.

2. The hypothesis of delinquency or guilt of the offense charged in the indictment should now naturally from the facts proved, and be consistent with them all.

2. The evidence must be such as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis but that of his guilt of the offense imputed to him, or, in other words, the facts proved must all be consistent with and point to his guilt not only, but they must be inconsistent with his innocence.

If the evidence can be reconciled with the theory of innocence or of guilt, the law requires the jury to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and to adopt the former.

and to adopt the former.

THE BURDEN OF FROOF

does not shift in criminal cases. It is on the profecution throughout to establish the defendant's guilt by the evidence, and in criminal cases the defendant, not being permitted to testily, cannot be called upon to explain or produce any proof until the prosecution by the evidence it scuaily produces establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant, by the policy of our law, cannot be compelled or permitted to testify. As a substitute for this deprivation the law clothes the defendant with a presumption of innecence, which attends and protects him until it is overcome by testimony which proves his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. "Beyond a reasonable," which means that the evidence of his guilt as charged must be clear, positive and abiding, fully satisfying the minds and consciences of the party.

It is not sufficient in a criminal case to justify

fully satisfying the minds and consciouses of the jury.

It is not sufficient in a criminal case to justify a verdict of guilty when there may be strong suspicious, or even strong probabilisties, of guilty nor, as in civil cases, a preponderance of oridence in favor of the truth of the charge against the defendant. But what the law requires is proof by legal and credible evidence of such a nature that when it is all considered by the jury, giving to it its natural effect, they feel, when they have weighed and considered it all, a clear, undoubting and entirely satisfactory conviction of the defendant's guilt—this, and this only, is required. If thus proved the jury should convict but if not, they should sequit. The padge concluded by warning the jury not to be influenced by partisan feelings.

THE VERDICT.

At the opening of the court this afternoon the motion for a new trial in the Michee care was taken up and argument begun.

At twenty five minutes past three glock the jury in the Habcock case sent word that they had found a verdict, and they were immediately usbered into court. On taking their seats, the foreman handed the verdict to the clerk, who read it, as follows: foreman handed the verdict to the clerk, who read it, as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty,"
Some demonstration in favor of the defendant was made, but it was quietly suppressed. There was a zeneral hand-snaking, however, and theneral Babcock crossed over to the jury, and meet heartily and feelinkly shook the hand of each juryman, and thanked him kindly for the verdict. The General and his friends then left the court and started for their hotel. On reaching the street the party was heartily cheered by a large crowd congregated in front of the custom-house, and almost everybody seemed well pleased at the

An Cvation in St. Louis Last Night. Sr. Louis, Feb. 24.-Gen. Babcock's rooms at the Lindell botel were crowded with callers for several hours after his discharge by the court, some of the most prominent citizens being among those who dropped in and offered their congratu-

some of the most prominant citizens being among those who dropped in and offered their congratulations on the result of the trial. Among those present were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harvey, Judge Treat, Col. Hatch, of McKee's counsel: Postmaster Filley, a number of ex Federal officers, the jury and most of the army officers here or stationed here.

About 9 o'clock this evening the officers at the Arrenal, accompanied by the Arrenal band, called at the hotel and gave the General a soremade. Colonel Hatch made a brief speech in response, in which he congratulated General Babcock on the result of the trial, and said the verdict was another evidence of the closing of the gap between the North and the South and the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling. He then called on the hand to play "Dirie," which was done. General Babcock, being then loadly called for, responded in about the following words:

"Gentlemen of St. Louis, I thank you for all your expressions of kindness towards me. My heart is too full for me to make a speech to you to night, even if I could do so under other circumstances. I must thank you all most deeply."

He then introduced Mr. Storrs, who made a few remarks to the effect that they had never encouraged the idea that the so-called rebel element would operate sgainst them here. In fact, some of the most friendly and sympathetic letters received by General Babcock since his indictment have come from the South and from ex-Confederates.

ight.
Judge Chester H. Krum also made a speech.
Judge Chester H. Krum also made a speech.

Judge Chester H. Krum also made a speach. Shortly after this another band appeared at the hotel and serepaded the General but no more speeches were made. About 11 o'clock Charles H. Tardy, somewhat noted as a colored politician, at the head of some thirty or forty colored citizens, called and paid their respects to the General, and congratulated him upon his acquittal. There is a strong and apparently sincere and kindly feeling towards Gen. Babcock among nearly all classes of citizens, irrespective of political sentiment. McKee's Mction for a New Trial-St. Louis, Feb. 21.—After the verdict in the Babcock case was rendered this afternoon Judge Dillon announced that the special term of the

Circuit Court convened to hear these cases would be adjourned to Saturday morning. Judge Krum asked leave to file, in the McKee Judge Krum asked leave to file, in the McKee case, additional grounds for a new trial, covering matter which had come to the knowledge of counsel zince the first motion was filed, which was granted. A motion in arrest will also be siled.

Some discussion as to the manner of taking depositions and about the time to be given the prosecution to file counter affidavits tollowed, and Judge Dillen finally ordered the defense to file their motion for a new trial to morrow morning, specifying all the grounds relied upon. The grounds are a statement alleged to have been made by Summers, the Pike county juror, in the McKee trial previously adopted.

Northern Central Battroad. BALTINGRE, Feb. 21.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railrold Company was held to-day at its general office in this city. On motion of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, ex-Governor Bowle was called upon to pre-Scott, ex-Governor Howie was called upon to pre-side. A report of the operations of the company for the year ending December II, 1875, was sub-mitted and unanimously adopted. From the re-port it appears that the revenue of the main line, with its leased and controlled roads, was, from all sources, 44,924,27.12, and the operating ex-penses, 63,92,211.88, leaving as not carnings, \$1,-54,124 of.

The balance to the credit of the net income December 21 was 478,217.61, out of which it has The balance to the credit of the net income December 21 was \$508,217.61, out of which it has been determined to pay, in April next, a dividend of 3 per cent, leaving a surplus of \$192,957.61 to the credit of the net earnings.

After the adoption of the report an election for board of disectors was held and the following named gentlemen elected: Thomas A. Scott, Wayne MacVeagh. J. C. Buildt, J. N. Hutchinson, S. M. Pelton, Wister Morris, H. P. Borte, S. M. Shoemaker, M. B. Sellers, M. B. Greenstelder, R. Oppenheimer, Geo Small.

A meeting of the nawly elected board of directers was sub-equently held, when the following efficers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thos. A. Scott; vice president, A. J. Cassatt; secretary, Robt, S. Hollins. There was a large attendance at the meeting.

National Finances. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The New York Cham-ber of Commerce held a special meeting this afternoon to consider national finances. Samuel D. Babecek presided. A. A. Low submitted a series of resolutions. Debate followed, in which Mr. Low, S. B. Ruggles, Peter Cooper and others not. Low. S. B. Ruggies, reter Cooper and others took part. Mir. Cooper opposed the resolutions, and read a paper embodying his well-known opinions on the currency. The resolutions were adopted with the exception of Nos. 8 and 15, which were referred to the finance committee.

New ORIEANS, Feb 24.-Last night a gang of cotton thieves attempted to plunder the cargo of Characteristic Tricks. Two Democratic judges have recently come to grief in as many States south of the Potomac. One was Montgomery Moses, of South Carolina, and brother to Chief Justice Moses, of the Su-

preme Bench of that State. Moses was elected as a Democrat in 1870 because there was no Reublican lawyer in his circuit qualified to fill the position. Such has been the intimacy existing setween this Judge and Governor Chamberlain position. Such has been the intimacy existing between this Judge and Governor Chamberlain that the Legislature defeated him in the recent election, when his nephew and Whipper were elected. The charges against him are accepting bribes and misapplaing public funds. In his efforts to save the delinquent Judge from impeachment. Governor Chamberlain is now endeavoring to have the General Assembly adjourn sine die at an early day, as his term of office will expire before the assembling of the Logislature in November naxi. The other unfortunate gentleman is one Stavens, one of the F. F. V.'s, and a thoroughbred hemocrat, whose penchant for draw-poker is characteristic. The story is as abort as it is simple. A Democratic legislature was the victim, and his Honor (\*) pocketed several thousand dollars belonging to the creditors of the Montpelier Association for Needy Widows. But way dwell upon the mi fortunes of this unhappy pair, when we reflect that there are thousand so I Democratis who now prate about dishonestly, who, if they had an opportunity, would de likewise, and even worse! This Judge defeat an dior in timpsachment, and declares that if arrisigned he will call several experts from among Senators and Representatives, and prove by them that "the way it was done was entirely fair."

## PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Conclusions of the Advisory Council. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-The open session of the council began at 8 p. m. in the church Thegal-leries and floor were crowded and there was scarcely room in the sisies for the members of the council to pass to their seats. All the Beecher pulpit and made an earnest appeal to the audi purply and made an earnest appears of the again ence to keep perfectly quiet during the proceedings and retrain from all manifestations or applicates. The choir their rose and, accompanied by the organ, sang a triumphant hymne as the members of the council filed in to take their scats. The committee of nine

PRESENTED THEIR REPORT on all the questions of the letter mis-ire and other subjects brought before the council. The following is its substance: In answer to questions one and two the council advise these priceples: That a church may declare itself released from That a church may decisive itself released from all responsibility for a monber.

First. By finally separating him from its fel-lowship with censure, after giving him a fair trial, using all reasonable measures to bring him to repentance.

Second. It may do the same without formal

to repentance.
Second, it may do the same without formal ceremony in many cases in which a person signifies by his acts that he has abandoned tellowship with the church in doctrine or worship or Christian sympathy.

Third, The case may occur that a member should openly and notoriously abandon all communion with the church and also be charged with a scandalous offense, either by public rumber or by specific allegations. In such a case the church may, to avoid greater scandal, use a wise discretient in schooling the offense on which it shall reparate him from its fellowship, and discharge sizelf from all further responsibility for his conduct and character. In regard to dropping members, rule No.; should be amented with the church in dectrine or worship or Unristian

charge lifely from all larginer responsibility for his conduct and character. In regard to a propping members, rule No. 7 should be amen set with the church in dectrine or worship or Unristian sympathy.

Fourth. The case may occur that a member should openly and notoriously abandon all commonion with the church, and also be charged with a scandialous oftense, either public ramor or by specific allegations. In such a case the church may, to avoid preater scandal, use a wise discretion in selecting the offense on which it shall separate him from its fellowship and discharge itself from all further responsibility for his conduct and character. In regard to dropping members rule No. 7 should be amended so as or require notice to be given. If the third question, as to the course which should be adonted in regard to duct and character. An expense of as to require notice to be given. If the third question, as to the course which should be adopted in regard to the course which should be adopted in regard to the specified classes of members the custle replies politively in regard to the first four. The reasons supposed to be given by the persons described for deliberate and permanent absence from the services and meetings of the church without asking for letters of dismirstal are, is our epinion, entirely invalid, schimmatic and un-

not, in the nature of the case, exist unless there are are two parties, one of which is aggriswel. In the case supposed the council cannot properly be called unless the aggriswed person has submitted specific charges against the pastor and can farnish prime facic ordence that he can make them good. We utterly and suppositionally repudiate the decirios that because a church member finds himself in a minority, even though his orinion relates to the integrity and Unristian

member finds bimself in a minority, even though his opinion relates to the integrity and Christian character of his pastor, that he thereby has any claim upon the church to unite with him in calling a mutual council.

In reply to the fifth, concerning Mrs. Moulton's call for a mutual council, the council say local churches, however Christian in fact, being disturbed by local influences, may properly be excluded from a mutual council, and they regret Mirs. Moulton's representative sid not subvitute to cluded from a mutual council, and they regret Mrs. Moulton's representative sid not sub ritute two other churches for those objected to, and thus gratify the expressed desire of Mrs. Moulton for a mutual council.

In reference to question six, (of letter missive,) the council says the part which relates to the rules of the church has already been answers!. The question of their application to this case was decided by a former council. They rearet some one had not sought from the pastor himself the grounds of the sianderous reports according to Mathews, 18, and the church polity for three hundred and ninety-seren years. If this were done, if the pastor were guilty he would have left the if the paster were guilty he would have left the ministry. If innecest he would have been restored to confidence. They find no reason to dall in question the method by which the committee was constituted which investigated the charges against the paster.

was constituted which investigated the charges against the pastor.
But they cannot overlook the relations of Plymouth to its pastor and to churches of their common faith, nor the disantisfaction which more or less prevails with the previous investigations while indieg nothing to condemn in the adherence of the church to its pastor after the investigation and trial, and while recognizing its right to decline any further investigation. In right to decline any further investigation. In view of the pastor's demand to be brought face to face with his accusers, &c., they recommend, for the peace of the churches and the protection of Plymouth, this church to empower a commission of five, to be created by a commission of three heroinniter specified out of the twenty hereinster named, the duty of which shall be to receive and examine all charges against the pastor which they may regard as not already sufficiently tried. Any three of this committee shall be a querum, and shall have power, in case of failure, to complete the requisite number of two by collecting other brethren of known ability and integrity.

It is provided that the commission shall not be constituted unless formal charges against the

It is provided that the commission shall not be constituted unless formal charges against the paster shall be brought before the church or its committee within sixty days after dissolution of the council by a party making himsoif responsible for the truth and proof of same, unless within the same time it shall be adjudged to beexpailent by the examining committee of the church and the committee of three inst important testimony not previously given, which might throw light upon charges which have hitherto been tried, should be heard by this commistion shall be reported to the examining committee of Plymouth church, and be given by them to the public. mouth charca, and so given by the professor Timothy Dwight, D. D., New Haven, Conn.; Rev. J. W. Wellman, D. D., Malden, Mars., and Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Albany, N. V., are hereby appointed by this council as the committee of three, who shall create this commission from among the most eminent brethren of the Church. Church.
The Andever committee also made a report:

which was read. When the reports had been read speeches were made by Dre. Porter, Startevant and Pacon.

The reports of the committee of nine and of the special committee on the Anduver proposition were adopted by the caucid. The lymn, "fesse, lover of my roul," was sung by the choir and congregation. Mr. Beecher then escended the platform. He spoke at great length of the sufferings to which he had been subjected, and said that it was impossible for a man to go through all that and not feel it; and yet if it pleased God to have him go on he was read; and willing to go on for another five years, for, faid he, I can do all things, Christ strengthening me. At some time he would probably be able to defend himself. He was the child of a noble father and of a soble mother: he was brought up in the midst of morality, and in a household with unblemished love, which to him was greater than anything else. He adored the memory of his mother as did a Catholic the Virgin Mary. He had inherited the qualities of his father and mother, and when they rebucked the vine for the throwing out its tendrits, they could rebuke him for loving where he ought, not. His love was built up in a household where the name of woman was only next to that of a saint. During this portion of his address Mr. Recchar was very much affected. His associations had been with women whom he could not help loving, and all he had suffered at the hands of those of another school had not in any way burred the racredness, dignity and parity of wemanhood. It was only proper to maintain within its reclusion that which when it bursts out will destroy everything around. He thought he might say without fear that he was in the blessing of God and he was very near to him, and he would say that there was not a creature in the world for whom he would not suffer if he

Consecration of Bishop Nicholson. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.-Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson was this evening consecrated as bishop of
the centre diocese of the Reformed Episcopal
Church. After the prayer for the church mititant by the Rev. Joseph W. Wilson, of Peorie,
the holy communion was administered. Among
those present were: Rev. Mason Gallagher, Rev.
W. B. Feltwell, Rev. Mr. Postlewaite, of Baltimore; Rev. Br. Leacock, of New York: Rev. Mr.
Tucker and Rev. Dr. Sabine, of New York.
The Centennial committee of the American
Dairymen's Association reconvened to-day. The
matter of plans and specifications for a building
was referred to the executive committee. Capt.
Landreth, chief of the agricultural department
of this Exposition, was present, and answered
questions propounded by members of the committee. At the session to-night D. L. Pope, of
Ohio, and Stephen Faville, of the Northwestern
Dairymen's Association, were recommended as
jurces on the award of dairy products. The name
of Prof. Arnold, of New York, had already been
recommended. sison was this evening consecrated as bishen of

New York, Feb. 24.—A cable dispatch to Mesers. Philip Speyer & Co., German bankers, received to-day, states that counterfelt bonds of the New York Central railroad and of the California and Oregon railroad have been discovered in Brussels, Belgium. These bonds, which were put on the market in 1872, were made by Andrew L. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Spence Peters, Charles Raiston alias Waiter Sheridan. They were marketed by Raiston. Charles J. Williamson, Stechen Raymond Roberts and Gleasen are now in Ludlow street jail. Raiston left New York with \$100,000, and was 18-theard from in Belgium. Raymond was extradited in London, but escaped from jail in Elmira. He is thought to be imprisoned in Ohio or Pennsylvania under an assumed name. the New York Central railroad and of the Call

New York, Feb. 24,-United States District Attorney Bliss has written a letter defending his assistant, R. M. Shearman, whom he says he sent assistant, R. M. Shearman, whom he says he seat West for the special purpose of detecting revenue frands, which have extended to New York, and he has thus far successfully performed his mission. In the course of Mr. Shearman's investigations Hoge, letters fell into his hands, and Mr. Shearman considered it his duty to communicate them to Gen. Baboock's counsel, as the prosecution might supervess them. Thereupon he was denounced by District Attorney Dyer as, a pry, but has since been vindicated by the apology of the latter. Mr. Bliss declares that Ar. Shearman has not only not done anything consurable, but has done that for which every honorable man ought to commend h m.